

Friday Morning, Jan 13, 1871.

The New Home.

The conviction appears to be rapidly gaining ground on both sides of the Atlantic that the Dominion of Canada is to be the new home for the surplus millions of the parent empire. Doubtless the great Confederation scheme and the throwing open or, as it has been called the 'unblanketing' of the North-West, has had no little share in imparting breadth and substance to the conviction. One cannot but wonder that this new light should have been so long in dawning upon the home mind. It is matter of surprise that a nation pre-eminently for enlightened progress, for advanced political economy and philanthropy should so long have struggled with the great and terrible ven of pauperism without discovering in colonization the only true and effective remedy. It is marvellous that she should have looked on with feckless inaction while a constant stream of her subjects has flowed into a foreign country not only to cease to be British subjects, but to become, to a very great extent, British haters. It occurs to the thoughtful mind that with a very little management and no great expenditure that stream might during these many years have been made to flow in British channels, might have made the solitary places glad, and caused the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. And thus not only would the parent empire have averted the terrible curse of pauperism at home, but a new empire would have been raised up on this continent to call her blessed. It is, however, cause for congratulation that at length the English mind begins to realize the force of these ideas, and that the nation is gradually preparing for a great effort, girding up her loins for the discharge of an important but long-neglected duty. And she will have in Canada an able and active coadjutor in the grandest scheme of the age—of many ages. Many circumstances point to the Dominion of Canada as the true field for such operations. It is, of all the British possessions, the easiest of access. In point of fertility of soil, variety and abundance of resources, it is ahead of all. It may claim to be the cheapest, freest and best governed of all Her Britannic Majesty's possessions, — we had almost said, in the world! In order to show some of the advantages presented by Canada, let us invite attention to the following facts and figures, for which we are indebted to our contemporary the *Toronto Globe*:—The taxation per head in the Dominion is only 13s. 11d. sterling. In Great Britain and Ireland it is £2 4s. 7d. or about two and a half times the amount of our proportion. In the United States it is £2 10s. 5d. per head, or more than three times that of Canada. But the taxation of the other British Colonies places Canada in a still more favorable light. In New Wales the taxation is actually £12 7s. 2d. per head; in South Australia, £6 7s. 4d. per head; in Queensland, £5 13s. 9d. per head; and in New South Wales, £5 6s. 9d. per head. Thus Canada is taxed in the proportion in round figures, of one-thirteenth of New Zealand—less than one-sixth of South Australia—one-sixth of Queensland—and something over one-fifth of New South Wales. The scheme of Confederation, we have ever regarded as the means to a great and patriotic end, that of building up a new empire out of the surplus population of the old, instead of, as has hitherto been the case, allowing that surplus to go towards building up a foreign, alien, and antagonistic power. In order to be successful, that scheme must be pushed forward with all the earnestness the nation can command. A few weeks more, and the new empire will be washed by both oceans. But the admission of British Columbia must be regarded as little more than apocryphal, until the union shall have been sealed and secured by a transcontinental railway.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

LONDON, Jan 9.—Telegrams from Versailles to the *Times* to-day say the American Consul has been permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived there. The Prussian guns could easily shell the city. Several houses in Paris had been set on fire. There has apparently not been much firing to-day. The French redoubts at Notre Dame de la Clere were occupied by the Prussians and its fire turned against the French. There were no appearances of a sortie. The Prussian losses are still insignificant. A correspondent at Versailles on the 7th telegraphs that the bombardment of the forts on the south of Paris continues steadily and that the fire of the French had slackened. It is supposed that several guns in the forts were dismantled. The weather was favorable for siege operations. The *Standard* intimates that new Alabama negotiations fail, the fault will be due to America and not to England. The brigantine Mary Williams of Messina, for New York, was damaged at Gibraltar by collision. BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The King telegraphs the Queen from Versailles on the 8th that Prince Frederick Charles continues his victorious advance on Lemans. Everything has been quiet in the north since the 3rd. The bombardment is proceeding favorably. The barracks in the fortifications were on fire. LONDON, Jan 9.—The Government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military organizations and the entire abolition of the regular army, for the defense of the city. Commissioners are appointed to carry out the decree, consisting of the Government of Paris, the president and com-

manders of the forts, and of the artillery and engineering corps.

A Republican insurrection has broken out in

Barris, Grenada. The movement is considered

unimportant.

The dispatches from Frankfurt say petitions

are forwarded to King William at Versailles, praying

him to accept his title and allow that city to be

his place of coronation.

The refusal of Favre to attend is not considered

final, but whether France is represented, or not,

the conference will take place.

LILLE, Jan 7.—Faidherbe still claims a victory

in spite of German bulletins.

Paris letters to the 4th indicate danger of riots.

LONDON, Jan 9.—Casemates of forts at Dis

and Vendôme were battered down after firing of

eight hours duration.

The Germans in the upper valley of Oise have

evacuated Guise and Herson and are retreating on

Messiers.

VERSAILLES, Jan 7.—The German forces beyond

Vendôme encountered and after a severe en-

gagement repulsed the Second French army

completely.

BORDEAUX, Jan 7.—The Germans on Friday

attacked the French positions at Ville Chenevre

and St. Cyrault; then afterwards forced our lines

at Neulle.

The French last night took the offensive and

reoccupied all their positions and entered St. Ar-

naud. The enemy retreated toward Vendôme,

leaving many wounded and prisoners. They ap-

parently suffered heavily.

HAMBURG, Jan 8.—10,000 Germans, mostly from

Rouen, were defeated yesterday by General Roy

near Jomere. The French have since occupied

Bourgard.

LONDON, Jan 8.—Advices from Paris to

3d report that the council of war has approved

of the measures for associating the national

and mobile guards with the regular

army for a more rigorous defense of the city.

BRUSSELS, Jan 8.—Eight arrests have been

made in the department of Saxons and else-

where of suspected Bonapartist agents.

A reign of terror is commencing. The

Prussians occupy Auxonne.

A battle is imminent between the armies

of Worden and Bourbaki assisted by Garibal-

di.

The head-quarters of Faidherbe will quit

Barris tomorrow and will advance

towards Bourbaki's army. The combined

armies will then march to Nancy and cut off

the Germans.

VERSAILLES, Jan 6.—The vanguard of

Gen Worden's forces in the valley of the

Loose engaged the French yesterday and

took 200 prisoners.

The King has sent the following dispatch:

Our losses during the bombardment of Fort

D'Issy so far have been 17 killed and wound-

ed.

Large supplies have been captured from

the French at Roche.

VERSAILLES, Jan 8.—The 2nd army corps

has been reinforced and has resumed its of-

fensive movement.

Bourbaki is believed to be planning to

raise the siege before attempting to move

Germany. Belfort will be his base

of operations.

LONDON, Jan 8.—Bourbaki is marching on

Nancy and Belfort.

The French have entered Salour.

The Germans are withdrawing from the

northern departments.

French marines and infantry have repulsed

a Prussian detachment near Baume.

Favre is still waiting to receive England's

invitation to the Conference.

Uhlans have appeared under the walls of

Lille.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan 9.—The oil works of Bern-

stein, & Goldsmith at Green Point, caught fire

this morning and is spreading rapidly. A great

conflagration is now raging, and it is probable

that the entire works will be destroyed. The

loss will be millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, Jan 9.—In the House a num-

ber of bills were introduced and referred, among

them, one by Williams, granting right of way

for the railroad from the Central Pacific in

Utah to Walla Walla, W. T.

North moved to suspend rules to take from

the speaker's table, and amend the Senate

joint resolution authorizing the appointment

of commission in relation to the annexation

of San Domingo. He remarked that the Com-

mittee on Foreign Affairs had, in the

morning, by a majority vote, agreed to a

joint resolution, and at 1 30 o'clock p.m. the

motion to take the San Domingo resolution

from the speaker's table, was made, but not

passing, it was rejected. Yeas 111, ayes 62.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, at

3 o'clock the House again voted on taking up

and passing of the San Domingo joint resolu-

tion, and the motion was again defeated by a

vote of 113 to 67.—all the Democrats voting

in the negative. The rules were finally sus-

pended and the San Domingo resolution was

taken up for action, being open to amend-

ment and debate, and the vote stood 121 to 50.

It is the Senate numerous memorials were

presented from residents of the South asking

for relief from the political disabilities, and

one by Cookin, of the New York Chamber of

Commerce, upon the importance of laying a

submarine cable from our western shore to

Asia, and of providing against monthly bills,

were also introduced and referred to their ap-

propriate committee. A bill was introduced

by Ramsey to provide for a ocean steam ser-

vice from the head of Puget Sound to the

Sandwich Islands. A bill by Warner for the

appointment of an additional judge to the

District Court of Alabama. Other legislation

of minor importance was introduced. The

Vice-President laid before the Senate a mes-

sage from the President in response to the

Senate resolution, transmitting the report of

the Secretary of State on the correspondence

between Motley and the State Department. On

motion of Morton, it was laid on the table and

ordered to be printed. Thursday next was

fixed for the consideration of the bill to reim-

burse certain states for moneys advanced dur-

ing the rebellion.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 9.—It is understood to-

day amongst the politicians that Gov Haight

is positively out of the field for Governor, and

his friends will run in some popular man who

will go into canvass pledged to oppose the

leading railroad subsidy schemes now in pro-

position.

The ship Congress is loading 300 tons re-

fined lead for New York.

More arduous galena is now coming

here for assay and sale from Utah and Nevada

than ever before.

A dispatch from New York announces the

completion of the East Indian and Java cable,

which is now in connection with the Western

Union lines.

The San Francisco Stock Exchange Board

elected officers to-day as follows: J B Carrille

President, E E Eyre Vice-President, Frank

Lawton Sec, Henry Schmiedel Treasurer, Thos

Blair Sergeant-at-Arms.

The California Dry Dock Company have

elected C J Bretham as President, J B Haggin

Vice-President, Oliver Eldridge, Chas E Mc-

Lane, J Fryder and J C Cousins Superin-

tendents, B B Minor Sec.

Stocks are generally stiff and advancing.

The Coroner's jury, in the cause of the death

of Edward Murphy, this evening returned a

verdict to the effect that the deceased came to

his death from the effects of pistol shot wounds

received from the hands of Dennis Gann.

The ship Young America, which arrived

here yesterday from New York, ran ashore at

Cape St. Lucas, but got off again without in-

jury, after throwing overboard a part of her

cargo.

A rain storm set in early this evening, and

is now raining heavily.

SAN JOSE, Jan 9.—It commenced raining

steadily at 5 o'clock this evening, with every

prospect of continuance.

SANTA CRUZ, Jan 8.—Light but steady rain

commenced falling here at 4 o'clock this after-

noon. There is every prospect of its continu-

ing.

SANTA CLARA, Jan 9.—Wind from the South.

Raining.

CHICO, Jan 9.—Flewing, the man who was

shot by Robinson, is rapidly recovering.

It commenced raining here at 6 o'clock, and

is now raining steadily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 9.—Flour—Market quiet

but firm. Superior \$5 37½ 62½. Extra

\$6 50 68 87½.

Wheat—Quiet \$2 20 23 30.

Barley—\$1 50.

Oats—Firm \$1 40 61 60, with a light con-

sumption.

Arrived—Ship Renmore, from Glasgow,

consigned to McFarland, Blair & Co.

New Advertisements.

CRICKET.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT MR

ROBERTS'S office on Monday the 10th of January at 4

o'clock, to organize a Club for the ensuing year. Jan 9

CARD.

HAVING SOLD OUT MY STOCK IN

Trade to Mr. W. J. Jeffery, I take this opportunity

of thanking my friends and the public for past favors and

soliciting a continuance of the same for my successor, who

I feel satisfied will merit the same.

Victoria, Jan. 11, 1871. LEWIS LEWIS.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

the Public of Victoria and vicinity that I have this

day purchased from Mr. Lewis of Yates Street, his

entire Stock of Custom Made Clothing, Underclothing and

Furnishing Goods, and am now importing by every steam-

er, New and Fashionable Goods, such as the market may

require, which I intend selling at prices to suit the times.

Victoria, Jan. 11, 1871. W. J. JEFFERY.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST

the undersigned will please present the same for

payment at the store lately occupied by me on Yates

street. All persons indebted to me will please pay on or

before the 28th inst. All accounts outstanding after that

date will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for col-

lection. LEWIS LEWIS.

TO LET—The Store adjoining, apply to Lewis Lewis.

Victoria, January 11 1871. Jan 13

Canadian Oatmeal.

FELL & FINLAYSON

HAVE JUST IMPORTED 20,000 POUNDS

of Fresh Canadian Oatmeal from the celebrated

Rockwood Mills, Ontario. The Rockwood Mills gained

the First Premium at the London and Paris Exhibitions.

It is fresher and superior to any Oatmeal previously

imported to this colony, and will be sold at

Jan 12 PRICES MUCH LOWER!!

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RE-

ceived at the Council Chambers, Broad street, until

Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock, p.m. for

graveling Broughton street, from Government to Wharf,

and for graveling and graveling Langley street, from Fort

to Broughton street.

Specifications for said work can be seen at the Clerk's

office daily from 10 to 5 o'clock.

By order of the Mayor and Council.

N. B.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-

cepted. January 11, 1871. Jan 12

THE GO-AHEAD PRINCIPLE.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES!!

J. MOSS,

(LATE OF THE WILLOWS, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.)

BEGS TO INFORM HIS NUMEROUS

friends and the public generally that he has re-

opened the New Store, Fort Street, lately occupied by H

Walker. He will have constantly on hand the finest as-

sortment of Candles, Cutlery, Toys, Tobacco, Pipes and

Havana Cigars, Cut Tobacco by the pound, which he

will sell as cheap as anyone on the coast.

N. B.—Fresh arrivals of Fruit by every steamer. Jan 12

NOTICE.

British Columbian Investment & Loan

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Jan 12—Sth Black Diamond, Rudin, Nansimo.
Sth Black Diamond, Rudin, Nansimo.
Discovery, Collyer, Nansimo.

CLEARED.

Jan 12—Sth Pacific, Stoddard, San Francisco.
Sth Black Diamond, Rudin, Nansimo.
Discovery, Collyer, Nansimo.

EXPORTS.

Per steamer PACIFIC to San Francisco—6 ex furs
27 ex potatoes, 1 ex smoked mackerel, 107 salt hides
6 dr hides, 6 bales deer skins.

SHIPPERS.

Per steamer PACIFIC to San Francisco—Julius Holtz,
J P Davies, L & J Boscovitz, Dalby & Wilson, W Duncan

Auction Sales To-Day.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, ... Yates street, ... Will sell at 11
o'clock, at salesroom, an invoice of Books, Prints,
&c, ex Lady Lamson.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, Jan 12, 1871.

Council met at 1:15 p.m. Present—The hon Speaker, hon Chief Commissioner, hon Attorney General, hon Collector of Customs, hon Dr Carrall, hon Dr Helmecken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Banister, Mr Alston.

EAGLE PASS TRAIL.

Mr Skinner moved that His Excellency be asked to place on the estimates a sum for the survey of a trail from the Sasquap via the Eagle Pass to Wild Horse Creek.

The hon mover said that the object of the motion was to enable British Columbian traders and farmers to compete with those from the American side for the growing Kootenay trade. By this trail they would be enabled to control all the trade of that market, as well as that lying on the upper Columbia, from which they were at present shut out. The present trail ran over a high mountain: it was almost inaccessible. The proposed road would be much shorter than the present one. The hon mover then proceeded at some length to point out the distances by the present and proposed trails and to picture the advantages that would result from the adoption of the latter. The present road would through American Territory, and even the Government Gold Commissioner, in passing to and from Kootenay, was allowed to escape the payment of duties to the American officers as an act of courtesy. He trusted that every hon member would see the importance of preserving the Kootenay trade to British Columbia. The new road would be really of great advantage to the vast extent of country through which it was proposed to construct it and to the whole colony.

Mr DeCosmos seconded the resolution. He recognized the necessity of opening up the Kootenay Country, and securing the trade by means of this trail. The survey would not cost above \$1000, and the result would be highly beneficial.

Hon Dr Carrall rose to support the resolution of the hon member for Kootenay. This was the third year he had sat about this board when the Eagle Pass trail was discussed, and it looked like negligence on the part of the Government or the Lands and Works Department that it had not been already done. There was no reason why a sum should not be granted for the purpose; and he would go further and say that the Government ought to be asked to make the trail after the survey had been completed. He did not know anything of the route of his own personal knowledge [hon Chief Commissioner—Hear] but he believed its construction was necessary and ought to have been effected long ago.

Hon Chief Commissioner rose to reply to the remarks of the hon member for Cariboo, and in doing so complimented the hon member for Kootenay to the very sensible manner in which he had brought the matter before the Council, but he thought the hon member for Cariboo should have informed himself more fully with respect to the question before censuring the Lands and Works Department. In 1865 and 1866 reports upon the Eagle Pass route were filed in the Lands and Works office, and he had over and over again advocated its opening. Had the opening depended upon him it would have been done, not only as being valuable now, but because he believed that it would be by that Pass that the railroad would reach Fraser River. He should be happy at any time to show the member for Kootenay the estimates for opening a trail through the Pass and to convince him that the motion was unnecessary. In 1867 a party agreed to open a trail through the Pass, but failed to do so. A year later a further survey was made and the Lands and Works Department possessed all the facts. Two parties were sent out in 1868 to find a pass to the headwaters of Perry Creek, but returned unsuccessful. With respect to the trade of Kootenay he thought there were a few articles which the Americans would always supply to Kootenay. No doubt every hon member had some trail to propose for the district he represented, and this fact perhaps, accounted for the unjustifiable remarks of the hon member for Cariboo. They should first point out the sources from which the money to meet the expenditures would come. The estimates were before the Council, and if any additional expenditure be voted it must come from some other source than those laid down.

Hon Dr Carrall would withdraw what he had said about the neglect of Government; but—

Hon Chief Commissioner—The hon gentleman has spoken.

Hon Dr Carrall—But some one has been to blame, and—

Hon Chief Commissioner—Mr Speaker, I call the hon gentleman to order.

The hon Chief Commissioner here retired.

The Speaker—The hon member for Cariboo must come to order.

Hon Dr Carrall—The remarks of the hon Chief Commissioner with respect to the consideration which induced me to reflect upon the Lands and Works Department are uncalled for and false.

The Speaker read from the Rules of Order to show that when a member was called to order by the Chair he must take his seat.

Hon Dr Carrall disclaimed having any desire to transgress the Rules of the Council.

The Speaker—The explanation of the hon gentleman is satisfactory.

Mr Banister said if the survey was already made he did not see the necessity for the motion. It were one to build the trail he would give it his support.

Mr Skinner asked if the survey was a working one?

Hon Chief Commissioner said Mr Moberly and Mr Perry had passed over the trail,

blazed it, marked it, measured the streams for bridges and had really furnished information of a valuable and practical character. Other parties had passed over it and the examination was eminently satisfactory.

Mr Skinner thanked the hon Chief Commissioner and withdrew the motion as unnecessary.

WAGON ROAD.

Mr Nelson moved a resolution for an address to His Excellency respecting the construction of a wagon road from Yale to New Westminster. He feared that he should be told that the funds could not be had for this great and necessary work. Large sums of money had been expended in the construction of a road from the interior to Yale; but during the winter months for the want of a connecting link between Yale and the seaboard, it was practically useless. He wished the two absent members of the Council were present to detail their experience in reaching New Westminster at the present time. The road would pass through a very rich agricultural country, and tend to develop its resources. In '62 and '63 the people at Yale nearly starved—the river being frozen and no chance of getting supplies. The Chinese near Yale had to eat barley beaten up in a mortar. [Hon Dr Helmecken—Very good food, too.] There were not then ten barrels of flour on the entire river. He hoped that the colony would show to the world that they would not be content with the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on a road that was practically useless in the winter time. He could not state the approximate cost of the proposed road, but he hoped for the vote of a sum to commence the road immediately.

Mr DeCosmos seconded.

Hon Dr Helmecken suggested that His Excellency be requested in Committee of Supply to expend all the surplus money in making roads. [Hear, hear.] But he did not see the necessity for this resolution.

Mr Nelson said the road would be along the natural line for the railway to Burrard Inlet.

Hon Dr Helmecken did not believe the railroad would ever come that way.

Mr Nelson hoped that the resolution would not be amended.

Hon Dr Carrall said he had never passed so much time on his knees as he did when coming down the Fraser during the winter time. [Laughter.] But as necessary as the road was he regretted that he must vote against it because there were more imperative demands upon the Exchequer than this—some of which could not be met.

Hon Chief Commissioner said he could not vote for this resolution. What was required between Yale and New Westminster was a trail along which cattle could be driven and mails carried, and over which passengers might travel in the winter time. The sleigh road built in connection with the telegraphic works cost a great deal of money, and a compensating return had not been had. The road had never been much used and had fallen into a state of disrepair. \$16,000 were spent during his absence from the colony for the improvement of this road, but it had not been laid out on the places he intended to have repaired. \$2000 were now in the Estimates for the repair of this road, which he intended to lay out in repairing the road between Sumas and Hope, supplying bridges and otherwise fitting it for travel.

Mr Nelson said that the sleigh-road never existed. It was a miserable trail from the first and was only sufficient to enable the telegraph constructors to walk along the line. It was utterly impassable, and there was more difficulty in getting from Sumas to New Westminster than there was in getting from Yale to Sumas, and the former was the section on which the money should be expended.

The motion was lost—6 to 4.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Mr DeCosmos moved that that portion of the Speech of His Excellency the Governor relating to Responsible Government be taken into consideration in Committee of the Whole. He hoped the Government members were prepared to carry out the expression of His Excellency in his Speech.

Mr Nathan seconded.

Hon Chief Commissioner—Would it not be better to take the resolution up in the open House, as all about the Board are in favor of Responsible Government?

Mr DeCosmos—I have no objection to such a course and I will read the resolution I propose to offer.

[The resolution was to the effect that Responsible Government should be granted simultaneously with Confederation.]

Hon Collector of Customs—Nothing is said in the Speech about the inauguration of Responsible Government simultaneously with Union. That is the only objection that I can see to the resolution.

Hon Dr Helmecken—I have an amendment. I shall move it to save time and to have a Bill sent down by the Executive immediately. He did not think that Responsible Government would work well immediately after Union, but he should nevertheless move that:

“The Governor be respectfully requested to send down to this House, in accordance with the information contained in his inaugural Address, a Bill to enlarge the number of the popular members (excluding nominated members from the Council) so as to enable a new Legislative body and the form of administration known as Responsible Government to come into operation at the first session of the Legislature subsequent to the union of this colony with Canada.”

Mr DeCosmos—That would kill Confederation.

Hon Dr Helmecken—Is it the difference between “simultaneous” and “subsequent”?

Mr DeCosmos—That is the objection.

Hon Dr Helmecken—It is impossible that Responsible Government shall come in simultaneously with Confederation. Who is to agree to such a Bill? The only power that can alter the constitution of this Council is Her Majesty's Government, and we expect that, as soon as Confederation shall have taken place, the constitution will be altered and the House elected. This is all we can do. If the hon gentleman means to say that the day on which Confederation takes place we shall have Responsible Government, I say we cannot get it. It will suit everybody in the colony to get Responsible Government as soon as possible after union shall have taken place, but we cannot get it before or simultaneously with Confederation.

Hon Collector of Customs seconded the amendment.

Hon Chief Commissioner would not ask a vote on this question, but his views had undergone a change since he last spoke on this subject. He believed to-day that 8-10ths of the people would poll a vote in favor of our managing our own affairs.

The verdict last fall at the polls had been in favor of Responsible Government. It was the desire of the Government with which we

were shortly to unite that this form of Government should be adopted, and such being the case, it ought to be effected. It would make the colony more popular with the people of the neighboring country and remove a constant cause of dissatisfaction which had existed in the colony for many years. No doubt Responsible Government would be desirable, but we had to pass through a probationary period first. The question now was, when Confederation arrives can we have Responsible Government simultaneously? When a thing is inevitable it had better come at once, and the sooner the country settles down upon the bedrock to legislate the better. [Hear.] He was not opposed to the simultaneous inauguration of Responsible Government, but could it be had? In order to obtain it we must have a purely representative House. Apart from the expediency of suddenly turning over the present system, we could not have a representative House until after Confederation and could not have Responsible Government until after a representative House had been chosen.

Hon Dr Carrall said that he still felt that to secure the successful working out of Responsible Government a large permanent population was necessary. Confederation by means of public works would bring with it an increased population and then would be the time for the inauguration of Responsible Government. There never had been any wish on the part of the Government to stand in the way of Responsible Government, and in voting for this amendment he felt that the ground was covered. We must first have a representative House before we can have Responsible Government. The resolution was therefore impracticable. He [Dr Carrall] had always been in favor of Responsible Government, but there was a large and very respectable portion of the people who had very grave doubts as to the successful working of the system. Such were not his views, and he would therefore vote for the inauguration of Responsible Government as soon as possible.

Mr Nelson moved that the debate be adjourned till Monday next. Lost—8 to 4.

Mr DeCosmos, who seemed laboring under intense excitement, here rose and said he fairly, fully and frankly admitted that the representative members of this House had been entrapped. The amendment by the hon member for Victoria City was one he had a right to offer, but he was taking a course calculated to prejudice the great question now before the House. [No.] He would draw the representative members into collision with the Government [Dr Helmecken—Not at all.] He [Mr DeCosmos] had proposed a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of canvassing each other's opinions and arranging for a fair and honest settlement of the question; but the discussion was to be carried on in the House, where a member could speak but once, and where the untrained members had not an opportunity of expressing their views. It was the hon mover of the amendment wished for harmony and to avoid a collision, he should consent to give an opportunity for discussing the question in Committee of the Whole.

Dr Helmecken—There will be ample opportunity for discussion when the bill comes down. This is merely a motion for a bill.

Hon Attorney General—This amendment will not decide anything. It merely asks for the bill.

The Speaker here read the amendment again.

Mr DeCosmos asked the hon Dr Helmecken to withdraw it and allow the Council to go into committee.

Hon Dr Helmecken declined, because it would be a waste of time when all around the Board were agreed upon Responsible Government.

Mr DeCosmos maintained that Responsible Government could be inaugurated in the colony simultaneously with Confederation. This Council would not sit longer than March, and within that time the Bill we shall ask for will have become law; six weeks would enable all the voters to register, and by the 1st of June Responsible Government would be inaugurated and in full operation at the time of Confederation.

Hon Dr Helmecken—It cannot be done.

Hon Chief Commissioner—I would be contrary to the instructions of the Governor.

Mr DeCosmos contended that an Imperial statute allowed any colony possessing representative institutions to form a Responsible Government, and he considered that it the Executive had called itself in with the 5000 or 10,000 miles between England and this colony it was censurable.

The hon Chief Commissioner said the bill could not come into force until after Confederation. Representative Government would be given with Confederation only. Without Confederation there is no intention on the part of the Government of this Colony to support Responsible Government.

Mr DeCosmos quoted from Imperial statutes to show that a House had power to change its own Constitution, notwithstanding the Governor's instructions to the contrary.

Hon Attorney General said that any Governor who acted contrary to Imperial instructions would be at once removed. No change can be made in our Constitution without an order from the Privy Council.

Hon Colonial Secretary said it was in the instructions of the Governor that no change can be made in the Constitution without authority from Her Majesty's Government.

Mr DeCosmos—The Government have a majority and of course will do as they please.

Hon Chief Commissioner—The hon member from Victoria District wants to do as he pleases, and is not willing to accept anything except what originates with himself.

Mr Banister moved the following amendment:

“That this House, after having given consideration to that portion of the speech of His Excellency the Governor respecting Responsible Government, is of the opinion that Responsible Government is desired by the people of British Columbia and ought to be inaugurated simultaneously with Confederation; and that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to send down a bill providing for an increase in the number of representation in this Council, and the exclusion of nominated members; and to make such other provision as may be deemed advisable in order to secure the successful working of Responsible Government and its inauguration simultaneously with the union of this colony with the Dominion of Canada.”

The amendment was seconded by Mr Nelson.

Mr Banister said—I claim it to be our duty to legislate for the future, not for the day. The whole country looks upon us to do our duty and obtain for them Responsible Government. Even if it should cost four times as much the people would be better satisfied. He wanted to see Responsible Government such as they have in the United States. [Laughter.]

Hon Chief Commissioner—They have not got Responsible Government in the United States.

Mr Banister—They have. They have the management of their own affairs, and if that isn't Responsible Government I don't know what is. I think the question should not be pressed until the members from the upper country arrive.

Hon Attorney General briefly spoke to the question. He had not been long in the colony, but from what he had seen and heard he was satisfied that the people desired Responsible Government and he would not stand in its way. He would say, however, that it was not possible to inaugurate Responsible Government sooner than was proposed by the Executive. We cannot go into Responsible Government with our present Executive Council. There is no power in this Council to reconstruct the constitution without Imperial consent. If we pass a Bill it will have to receive Her Majesty's consent. It was not possible to do what the member for Victoria District proposed to do before the first of July. This Council may alter its constitution with the consent of the Governor, and if Confederation were postponed it might be practicable, but we need not expect Her Majesty's consent. The whole matter hinged on the terms. The Canadian Government had promised to give Responsible Government to British Columbia if the people desired it. It was a matter that should be commenced and worked out after union by and under the Dominion Government. The first Governor after union should know the people who compose the legislative element from which he is to choose his Council. All must see that it is neither reasonable nor practicable to have Responsible Government sooner than is proposed by the Governor.

Mr Nelson admitted the reasonableness of the arguments of the hon Attorney General, but thought the question should be postponed in order that more consideration be given to the points urged. He would therefore move a postponement of the debate in order to give members time to form correct opinions. Lost—3 yeas to 7 noes.

Hon Chief Commissioner said he would vote against this amendment in order to assist the hon members to get Responsible Government. He had never felt so conscious that he was entirely right and the members led by the member for Victoria District so entirely wrong as in the present instance, and he would therefore oppose the amendment.

Mr DeCosmos attacked the position of hon Dr Helmecken.

Hon Dr Helmecken said he was so conscious that the Government had done perfectly right that he would not reply to the arguments and accusations of the member for Victoria District. There was no need for discussion now. When the Bill came down there would be abundant opportunity to discuss it and amend it if necessary. He protested that he had taken no unfair advantage of any member and he was satisfied that the Government represented the views of the people of the colony better than did the member for Victoria District.

The amendment was put and lost. Ayes—Messrs Nathan, Nelson, DeCosmos, Banister, Skinner. Noes—Hon Chief Commissioner, hon Helmecken, hon Carrall, hon Collector of Customs, hon Attorney General, Mr Alston, Mr Pemberton.

Dr Helmecken's amendment was then put and carried—7 to 5.

Some discussion arose as to the propriety of offering another amendment and the Speaker ruled against it.

The question was then put from the Chair—Shall the resolution as amended pass? which was carried, only Messrs DeCosmos, Banister and Skinner voting against it.

Council then adjourned till Friday at 1 o'clock.

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RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—The member for Victoria District certainly succeeded in distinguishing himself in the Legislature yesterday. Had the same thing occurred in almost any other community he would have politically extinguished himself. Like a spoiled child, he actually tried to defeat Responsible Government altogether because the rest of the Council would not concur in his peculiar and, as we think, impracticable manner of seeking it. It may be charitably assumed that the member for Nanaimo was largely ignorant of the consequences of defeating the hon Dr Helmecken's resolution; but it is impossible to believe that Mr DeCosmos was not perfectly well aware of the fact that had a majority of the members voted with him the question of Responsible Government would have been effectually shelved—placed beyond the reach of the Council for this session. It's just the old story—Rather see an important measure defeated than carried by another.

IRRESPONSIBLE WOMEN.—Quite a fuss has recently been raised in Scotland over the subject of the study of clinical surgery and anatomy by promiscuous classes of male and female. Not long ago seven female students attending the Edinburgh University, presented a memorial to the managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, claiming the right to attend the practice in the wards of the opposite sex. The English press is divided upon the subject of the promiscuous study of anatomy and the practice of clinical surgery by male and female students. Of those opposed to the practice, perhaps the *Saturday Review* is the most merciless, and the awful severity of its animadversions upon the seven female students has brought down upon it a head a scathing rebuke from some of its local contemporaries.

CARTER'S PRACTICAL GARDENER'S.—We have to thank Messrs. Jay & Bales for a copy of the above work. It is published in London, contains such full and simple instructions as will enable every man to be his own gardener, and presents in color, twenty-six geometrical designs for flower-beds. The popularity of the work may be inferred from the fact of its having passed through four editions. Copies can be had at the store of Messrs Jay & Bales, Yates street.

THE TWO STYLES.—The contrast between the old and new style of trailing is forcibly illustrated by a cut displayed in the window of the Confectionary store of J. Moss, Fort street, by which the proprietor plainly intimates that his is not the dinky but the railroad style, small profits and quick returns.

MORE OIL.—The stony Grappler sailed for Burrard Inlet yesterday morning. From there she will proceed to Howe Sound to bring down a cargo of whale oil to be shipped on the Lady Lamson for England. The Lamson ought to slide along at a lively rate on her homeward trip.

Our files of the *Sentinel* are to the 31st ult. Considerations of space forbid more than the following extra condensed summary:—

For the week ending 24th Ballarat (3 days work) 23 oz. White Pine 4 oz. Brown 26 oz. Victoria 20 oz. Lightning 85 oz. Spruce 44 oz. For week ending 31st ult. During last 24 hours mining nearly suspended. Victoria 61 oz. and from 13 oz net timbers 35 1/4 oz. Brown, 3 days, 30 oz; Spruce and Lightning improving. 64 oz for the week, and 37 1/2 oz. for this day's work.

We are indebted to Mr G B Wright for the following, which, as far as the mining intelligence is concerned, is one week later: Weather at Cariboo is very mild, and snow not so heavy as usual. On Van Winkle hill it is about 4 feet deep. There is sleighing as far as Quesnel. In Green timber the thermometer stood at 18 degrees below zero.

The Waverly Co on Grouse Creek still continue to get good pay. They expect in three weeks to be breaking, and have ground which will pay 12 oz to the set of timbers. If the lead holds out, the Lady of the Lake and Pauline Co's are sure to have it. It is supposed to be the Heron lead.

On Lowater Creek two of the claims are paying well. Victoria Co about 60 oz, and the Brown Co about 40 oz per week. The latter is looking for the deep channel and will there, probably, find it rich.

Lighting Creek has now only two paying claims—the Spruce and Lightning Co's. The former paid 60 oz last week. The McCormick have struck the James Co's lead between Van Winkle and Lightning Creek. The Van Winkle Co is dewatered out, but expect to conquer the water by constructing a larger wheel.

The Jenkins Co on Gulch paid 54 oz to one pick last week. They are rocking under ground.

The stage was unable to get to Yale, between Chapman's Bar and Boston Bar several heavy snow slides had occurred, and just about the latter place the cribbing and road was washed away. The force of road men is insufficient to keep it in repair when a heavy rain occurs.

At Yale the river was full of floating ice, with every prospect of its closing up soon.

FROM THE MANLAND.—The steamer Enterprise Capt Swanson, returned from New Westminster last evening, bringing a number of passengers and Barnard's Cariboo Express. Amongst the passengers were Miss Bowden, Mr Cornwall, M L C, Mr G B Wright, Mr E Brown, and Messrs McRoberts, Greiley, Reed, Ward and Quagillotte. The weather was cold and snow falling at New Westminster when the steamer left yesterday morning.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The resolution introduced into the United States Congress asking for the establishment of steam communication between the head of Puget Sound and the Sandwich Islands may be accepted as evidence of the thorough earnestness with which our neighbors are grasping after the commerce and carrying trade of the Pacific. The railway is being rushed on to Puget Sound, and a line of ocean steamships will be in waiting to receive the first passengers carried over it. England and Canada had better learn a lesson.

COUNTY COURT.—An adjourned County Court was held before Judge Pemberton yesterday. There were only three cases on the docket: Geo Stelly vs Ah Chow—Judgment confessed for the plaintiff \$105. J Murray and the assignees of J Goodacre vs Decher—Post on until the next County Court. Lakie vs Nicholson—This was an old case for \$101. The case was somewhat complicated and was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Judgment \$106 with costs.

LOWER FRASER ITEMS.—The ball in aid of the Royal Columbian Hospital came off at New Westminster on Friday night and was a success. Before the glow had left the embers of Scott's Pioneer Saloon, he was dealing out “Confederate Cocktails” in another tenement two doors east of where the old saloon stood. Scott beats Phoenix. A large quantity of delta land, a short distance below New Westminster, is about to be enclosed by diking.

SNOW-BALLING.—Several windows were smashed by lively youngsters while engaged in the lack of snowballing yesterday. We would remind young Vancouverians that last year an urchin was severely punished by the Police Magistrate for pelting a passer by. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

TREASURE SHIPMENT.—The following amounts of gold went by Wells, Fargo & Co's express yesterday for San Francisco: Bank of British North America, \$31,967 04. Bank of British Columbia, \$52,218. 22. Wells, Fargo & Co, \$19,284. Total, \$104,469. 26.

THE PACIFIC sailed at 10 1/4 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco. In addition to the passengers whose names were published yesterday she carried a few Chinamen in the steerage and a small freight of Island products.

ISLAND POTATOES are in request at San Francisco, where they are pronounced among the finest in the world. Those who have eaten California “spuds” can easily understand what a treat ours must be to San Francisco.

THE SEVENTH VIAL.—That singular man Dr. Cumming, has published a work on the “Seven Vials,” which is having a great run and is encountering severe criticism in the London press.

THE SUPPER served to the company at the Alhambra Hall on Wednesday evening was all that could be desired. It was provided by Mrs. R. J. McDonald.

COLD.—A telegram from Quesnelmouth last evening states that the thermometer was 30 degrees below zero, that Quesnelmouth was frozen over and the Fraser full of float ice.

THE PETITION.—There are 1200 signatures attached to the petition for the opening of the road from Quesnelmouth to Omineca, and 400 more are expected.

Cariboo Summary.

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Miscellaneous.

ROBINSON'S
Celebrated Magic Floor

DIRECTIONS.
For doing a Large Family washing
in Two Hours; of Five or Six
n Pieces.

1. Cut up first a bar of the Soap, and put one-half of it into your boiler with sufficient water to cover your white clothes to be washed, and let the soap dissolve; then put in your clothes, - yams, linens, and let them just come to a boil, then pour out cooking water, and fill with clean water, then soak twenty or thirty minutes, stirring them around in the tub occasionally to loosen the dirt. Such a tub of water, if you have a tub, will wash a large article very well; dirt should be rubbed through the hands, and articles which soak in order to loosen the dirt before boiling.

2. Soak your clothes as soaking put the half of your soap in a boiler with sufficient clean water to cover them, and let it be heating, then put in your clothes, and soak your dirt out well and put into your boiling water, and let it boil from 5 to 10 minutes, then rinse, boil, and hang out to dry. The following directions are followed, and we will guarantee your clothes clean and white.

3. For your coloreds and woolen clothes use the same water, but soak and boil your white clothes, with only one bar of the Soap, and let them just come to a boil, and woolen clothes, and let soak the same amount of time, then rubbing them through your hands while they are very dirty. Then rinse in clean water, warm water, and hang out to dry, and you will thus accomplish a large washing in two hours.

By cutting up a bar of this soap into two gallons water and let it be thoroughly dissolved, and then leave to cool, you will have the best of the soap, and the BEST SOAP as good as Common Soap for general house cleaning.

S. ROBINSON & R. J. MCNEILL,
215 - 217, James Bay Victoria; B. C. Oct 20

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YATES STREET,
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J M Farba's Eau de Cologne,
Miranda, Ylang-ylang and Nacienaar Oil,
Vardley's Glycerine and Lime Juice,
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The Choicest Perfumes of Paris and London,

TOOTH-BRUSH & Nail Brushes in Gunsel Kent, &
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REAL ESTATE AGENT
LANGLEY ST., NEAR COR. OF YATES.
WILL SPECIALLY ATTEND TO THE
Negotiation of Loans, to Selling, Purchasing, and
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Estate business.
Various parts of all the different districts and
towns of the Island, and also of the Mainland, may be
inspected free of charge at his office.


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Manhattan Life Assurance Co
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
H. F. DEESTERMAN,
General Agent for British Columbia. cc67y

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THE BOXER CARTRIDGES:
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WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal.
In Cartridges with enlarged base for small bore, adopted by foreign governments for the converted Chassepot, and for the

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 **Y-BOXER CARTRIDGE .450 BORE**

The 'ELEY BOXER' are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition and being made entirely of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of breech loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for handling the Cartridges.

BONER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

Coplin's Mini-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and
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and 7 m. 3 ore

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Double Waterproof and E.P. Caps, Patent Wire C r
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GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON,


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To the Unfortunate.

New Remedies! New Remedies!

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY

No 62 Kearney Street Corner Commercial, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal diseases, such as gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, a list of his, Genital Weakness, Impotency, etc., etc. Skin diseases of every standing, and Eruptions of Legs, etc., successfully treated.



DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed the practice of his profession at 42, Abchurch-lane, in the neighbourhood of the Strand, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared him self time and money in seeking out new remedies, and has returned, with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal emission is the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence is practised by the youth of both sexes to an unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms: viz. Shallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like a rattling iron, or rattling chariot, unsteady, nervous shudders about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted memory, and loss of the power of concentration. The stranger is unable to form a just estimate of the injury done to him socially, less so memory, pimples, and various eruptions about the face, hectic flushes, forced turgor

toed breath, consumption, night sweats, monomania and irritability incessantly. If relief be obtained, you should not delay in using it, but keep on using it, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.

Cured at Home.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home, by addressing at their Dr. HIGGINS, care, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded, free from charge and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain direction for use, including \$4.00 in coin, in a registered letter, through the Postoffice or through Wells, Fargo & Co.

A package of medicine will be forwarded by express to any part of the Union.

Persons writing to Dr. HIGGINS will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in.

Private entrance on Commercial street.

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